W. HY, SMITH, L. Editors. IRAP, JONES, Boilors.
JOHN E, HATCHER, Associate Etitor. No. 16 Deaderick Street.

MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1860.

Tennessee-Full Returns.

Our table to-day contains the complete vote of the State. All the returns are official with the exception of those from Hawkins and Williamson; which, however, are correct. The vote of Cumberland and Sequatchie are given, but those counties will be excluded from the count of the Secretary of State as the law required that the fractions composing them should vote with the counties from which they were taken. The figures in the table foot up as follows:

Bell. Breck. Douglas. East Tennessee...22.320 18 904 Middle Tennessee 29 006 34 452 11,697 West Tennessee. . 18,384 69.710 Bell's plurality, 4,657

Our Money Troubles.

The people of Tennessee have financial as well as political troubles to contend with just at this time.

It matters not whether our commercial embarassments are attributable to our political troubles, or whether they spring from causes traceable to other sources, we are satisfied that "hard times" are upon us and nonof us can see the end. Property has already greatly depreciated in value, business of all kinds is dull; and the greatest difficulty is experiancee in the collection of debts. So far as we can learn, our banks are brought to a stand-still, and in all human probability great sacrifices and distress await all classes of our people. Many are asking, what shall be done? We do not propose to attempt to answer that question this morning; but content with printing the following action of one of the leading Banks in Richmond. Va., and the reception of the same by the merchants of that city. It is already known that most of the Virginia Banks have followed the example of the Farmer's Bank

"At a meeting of the President and Direc tors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, this 20th day of November, 1860-Pres nt, Wm. H. Macfarland, President; Wm. C. Allen Joseph R. Anderson, J. J. Waggener, Samu el C. Robinson, James Dunlop, Theodorick Robertson, John E. Wadsworth and Rich'd

Resolved, unanimously, That in view of the strust which prvails, of the suspension of the large money trade with the South, usual at this season, and of the pressure of the law requiring the Banks of this city to redeem circulation of their branches-a law which hears with special severity on this bank, because of the large number of her branches-specie payment be for the present suspended; and that a course of policy be pursued which will prepare for an early re-J. A. SMITH, Cashier.

A large meeting of the merchants of Richmond was held the same evening after short notice, at the office of the Virginia Life Insurance Company, to take into consideration the present condition of financial affairs,-Horace L. Kent presided, and the action of the Farmers' Bank was fully sustained, as will be seen by the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted. "Resolved As the sense of this meeting:

1. That in view of the unprecedented political condition of the country, of the present wide-spread and increasing financial stringency, and of the strong prospect of still greater difficulties, it is the dictate of wisdom and prudence that the Banks of this Commonwealth suspend specie payment, in time to diminish or avert, as far as may be done, the existing and anticipated evils consequent upon this state of things.

2. That in order that such suspension of specie payment shall result in any material relief and benefit to the people, it should continue long enough to allow the Banks to discount to an extent in some measure adequate to the great demand for commercial, agricultural and general business accommo-

 That the suspension of specie payment this day made by the Farmers Bank of Virginia manifests, on the part of its President and Directors, a prompt and intelligent oppreciation of the present emergency, and deserves the commendation of this community."

For the Patriot

MESSES. EDITORS:-I need not state to your readers that there exists in our community, a deep feeling of anxiety and alarm at the present state of affairs. This is obvious to every observer-and aside from the just fears which every patriot must entertain about the future state of the country, the growing panic in monetary matters is superadded, and from which much suffering is inevitable. The ingenuity of all has been taxed from day to day, to invent some course of action for such an emergency, but none has as yet been suggested, because the oldest of us have never before witnessed a domestic revolution. That reviution exists, and from day to day is making its progress among the people of the Gulf States. It is impossible for us to remain idle spectators of such a scene, or to escape from its consequences. The day will come when we will be compelled to speak | will be. out and perhaps act a part in the terrib'e drama; and I think the proper time is now, The question is, how and in what form is the voice of the State to be elicited? If, at all, it should be in the most authoritative manner. I respectfully suggest, that the Governor should be asked to convene the Legi-lature with as little delay as possible, in order that that bedy may provide for and call a State convention to whose action for the dresent, the course to be pursued by the State, should be referred. The object of such a convention would be mainly to depute delegates to a Southern conference if such a meeting should be agreed on by the other Southern States, as well as to develope the will of the people of Tennessee, upon the present aspect of affairs-of course

gency, should any arise. It seems to me proper, that the voice of it the worst come, it may never be said we Tennessee should be heard among her sisters upon matters of common interest. It would It is true there is no equal part of the be respected, even it her counsel should not be heeded. Their grievances whatever they to ours. That portion of this country known are, are bers; and she will have to share in Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is fully equal the misfortunes of any extraodinary policy to the picture drawn by the heaverable and on their part whether she coincides with eloquent Senator last night, in all natural them or not. Tennessee will be for main- capacities. But how many ages and centutaining the Union as long as it can be done veloped to reach this advanced stage of civwith honor and safety to her rights; and it is | ilization? There the same hills, rich in ore, to be presumed that the other States are not same rivers, valleys and plains, are as they less loyal.

I have the most abiding confidence in the ultimate and peaceful settlement of the present difficulties, if they are approached in a firm and temperate spirit. The State is worth all the trouble and expense which may

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. A. Olympus, there is the same land where Ho-H. Stephens, at Milledgeville, Ga.

The first question that presents itself, is, half the people of the South second from the nion in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Peesidency of the United States? My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidiy, and earnestly, that I do not think hey ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to eparate from the Union. It ought to stand y and aid still in maintaining the Constituion of the country. To make a point of resistence to the Government, to withdraw rom it because a man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pl-dged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, herefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that too in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution. make a point of resistance to the Govern ment without becoming the breakers of that acred instrument ourselves? withdraw ourselves from it? Would we not be in the

never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people Georgia, that we were untrue to our national ngagements. Let the fault and the wrong est upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United tates waving over our heads. (Applause.) Let the fanalics of the North break the Contitution if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them. I shall speak presently more of their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression. We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election was constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereaf-

But it is said Mr. Lincoln's policy and bat if he carries them out it will be destrucve of our rights. Let us not anticipate a reatened evil. If he violates the Constituon then will come our time to act. Do not et us break it because, forsooth, he may. If does, that is the time for us to strike (Applause.) I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. I do not ancipate that Mr. Lincoln will do anything to his spirit to do it; for he is bound by th con-titutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time renders him powerless to do any great mischief. Thi ows the wisdom of our system. The Presi Int of the United States is no Emperor, a Dictator -- he is clothed with no absolupower. He can d othing unless he is back d by power i Con; ess. The House of Representatives is ... siy in the majority In the very face and teeth of the heavy me rity which he has obtained in Northern ates, there have been large gains in the House of Representative to the Conservative onstitutional party of the country, which ere I will call the National Democratic par-

Jorth. There are twelve of this party elected from New York to the next Congress. I believe. In the present House there are but our, I think. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey. Paio and Indiana there have been gains, the present Congress there were 113 Repubcains in the Democratic party in Pennvlyania, Onio, New Jersey, Indiana, and ner States, notwithstanding its distraction, have been enough to make a majority of near thirty in the next House against Mr. Lincoln. Even in Bo-ton, Mr. Burlingame, one of the noted leaders of the fanatics of that section, has been defeated, and a conservative man returned in his stead. Is this the time then apprehend that Mr. Lincoln, with this rge majority in the House of representatives gainst him, can carry out any of his ancon titutional principles in that body? In the Senate be will also be powerless There will be a majority of four against him. This after the loss of Bigler, Fitch, and oth ers, by the unfortunate dissensions of the

because that is the cognomen it has at the

National Democratic party of their States Mr. Lincoln cannot appoint an officer with ut the Schate-be cannot form a Cabine without the same consent. He will be in the condition of George the Third, (the embodi ent of Toryism.) who had to ask the Whigs appoint his Ministers, and was compelled receive a Cabinet utterly opposed to his iews; and so Mr. Lincoln will be compelled ask of the Senate to choose for him a Cainet, if the Democracy of that body choose put him on such terms. He will be com elled to do this or let the Government stop. the National Democratic men, (for that their name at the North,) the conservative men in the Schate, should so determine Then how can Mr. Lincoln obtain a Cabinr which would aid him, or allow him to violate he Constitution!

Why, then, I say, should we disrupt t ies of this Union when his hands are tied then he can do nothing against us? I have eard it mooted that no man in the State of Jeorgia, who is true to her interests, could oold office under Mr. Lincoln. But I ask who appoints to office? Not the President alone; the Senate has to concur. No man can be appointed without the consent of the Senate. Should any man then refuse to hold office that was given him by a Democratic Senate? (Mr. Toombs interrupted and said f the Senate was Democratic it was for Breckinridge.) Well, then, continued Mr. S. 1 apprehend no man could be justly considered intrue to the interests of Georgia, or incur ny disgrace, if the interests of Georgia required it, to hold an office under which a Breckinridge Senate had given him, even though Mr. Lincoln should be President Prolonged applause, mingled with inter-

I trust, my countrymen, you will be stil nd silent. I am addressing your good sense. am giving you my views in a calm and disassionate manner, and if any one of you liffer with me, you can on any other occasion give your views as I am doing now, and let reason and true patriotism d cide between s. In my judgment, I say under such cir umstances there would be no possible dis grace for a Southern man to hold office. No nan will be suffered to be appointed, I have no doubt, who is not true to the Constitution f Southern Senators are true to their trusts as I cannot permit myself to donot that they

My honorable friend who addressed von st night, (Mr. Toombs.) and to whom I lis ened with the profoundest attention, asks i we would submit to Black Republican rule I say to you and to him, as a Georgian, never would submit to any Black Republican ag ression upon our constitutional rights. will never cous nt myself, as much as I ad mire this Union, for the glories of the past of he blessings of the present; as much as a has done for the people of all these States; as much as it has done for civilization; as much as the hopes of the world hang upon ; I would never submit to aggre sion upon my rights to maintain it longer; and if they cannot be maintained in the Union, standing on the Georgia Platform, where I have stood from the time of its adoption, I would be in layor of disrupting every tie which binds the States together. I will have equality for Georgia and for the citizens of Georgia in this Union, or I will look for new sateguards elsewhere. This is my opinion. The only but let us do all we can, so that in the future were negligent in doing our duty to the last.

DES TO BE ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY. have been since they came from the hand of

worth all the trouble and expense which may be imposed on the people or the State, and I sincerely hope that this or some other mode of action will be adopted without delay. I shall not trouble your readers with any discussion of the questions before us. I am a Union man and a Southern man, and in favor of vindicating the rights of the South by all peaceful measures first—should there are the matrix from which spring all peaceful measures first—should they fail, it will then be time enough in my opinion to talk about a resort to violence.

Nashville, Nov. 22, 1860.

Texnesser.

Nashville, Nov. 22, 1860.

Texnesser.

Texnes people under operations of the Government

the remains of a once high order of civiliza-tion which have outlived the language they I do think therefore that is spoke-upon them all Ichabod is writtenheir glory has departed.

the fruits of their forms of government, the son should not triumph it wilt be time enough matrix from which their grand development sprung, and when once the institutions of a people have been destroyed, there is no earthly power that can bring back the Promethean spark to kindle them here again, any more than in that ancient land of eloquence, poetry and sons. [Applause.] The same may be said of large when the constitution of the country, I should be willing as a last resort and sons. [Applause.] The same may be said of the country, I should not triumph it will be time enough to commit reprisals and we should be justified in the eyes of the civilized world. At least let the States know what pour grievances are, and if they refuse as I said, to give us our rights under the Constitution of our country, I should be willing as a last resort and sons. [Applause.] The same may be said of the country of the countr of Italy. Where is Rome, once the mistress of the world? There are the same seven hills now, the same soil, the same natural resources; nature is the same, but what a ruin of but if they should not, then let the consehuman greatness meets the eye of the trave-ler throughout the length and breadth of that most down trodden land! Why have not the Another thing I would have that Convention people of that Heaven-favored clime the spirit that animated their fathers? Why this sad difference? It is the destruction of her the fulfillment of the obligation as the part institutions that has caused it; and, my of those States to repeal these obnoxious countrymen, if we shall in an evil hour rash- laws on a condition of our remaining in the ly pull down and destroy those institutions Union. Give them time to consider it, and which the patriotic band of our fathers labor- I would ask all States South to do the same ed so long and so hard to build up, and which thing. have done so much for us and the world, who can venture the prediction that similar re sults will not ensue? Let us avoid it if we can. I trust the spirit is amongst us that will enable us to do it. Let us not rashly try the experiment, for if it fails as it did in

Greece and Italy and in the South American Republics, and in every other place, wher-ever liberty is once destroyed, it may never be restored to us again. [Applause.] * *
When I look around and see our prosperiscience and every department of education. physical and mental, as well as moral adicement, and our colleges, I think in the ace of such an exhibition if we can without be loss of power, or any essential right or nterest, remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves and to properity to-let us not Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race were not without a like tempta-tion when in the garden of Eden. They were pard our safety or security, whatever may bettered—that their eyes would be opened—

and that they would become as Gods. They in an evil boar yielded-instead of becoming Gods, they only saw their own nakedness. I look upon this country, with our institu-tion, as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I tear if we rashly evince passion and without sufficient cause shall take that step. that instead of becoming greater or more difficities, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where e path of duty leads and then we may not

fear to tread therein. Now upon another point, and that the most difficult and deserving your most serious licans, when it takes 117 to make a majority. consideration, I will speak. That is the wards those Northern States which by their Legislative acts have attempted to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law. I know that in some of those States their acts pretended to be ased upon the principle set forth in the deeision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg against Pennsylvania; that decision did proclaim the doctrine that the State officers are not bound to carry out the provisions of a law of Congress -that the Federal Government cannot imnose duties upon State officials-that they Grainger must execute their own laws by their own Greene. flicers. And this may be true. But still it is the duty of the States to deliver fugitive slaves as well as the duty of the General Government to see that it is done. Northern States, on entering into the Fed

eral Compact, pledged themselves to surrender such fugitives: and it is in disregard of Ma their constitutional obtigations that they have passed laws which even tend to hinder or nhibit the fulfillment of that obligation. They have violated their plighted faith; what ought we to do in view of this? That is the question. What is to be done? By the the law of nations you would have a right to demand the carrying out of this article of Washington ... 1355 agreement, and I do not see that it should be otherwise with respect to the States of this Union, and in case it be not done we would by these principles have the right to commit acts of reprisal on these faithless governments, and seize upon their property, or that of their civizens wherever found. The States of this Union stand upon the DeKalb. same footing with foreign nations in this res- Dickson . pect. But by the law of nations we are equally bound, before proceeding to violent measures

to set forth our greviances before the offending government to give them an opportunity to redress the wrong. Has our State yet done this? I think not. Suppose it were Great Britain that had violated some compact of agreement with the General Government; what would be first matter to the attention of that government, or a commissioner be sent to that country to open negotiations with her, ask for redress. Rutherford, and it would only be after argument and rea- | Smith ... son had been exhausted in vain that we | Stewart ... would take the last resort of nations. That would be the course towards a toreign govern- | Warren ment, and towards a member of this Confederacy I would recommend the same course. Let us therefore not act bastily in this matter. Let your Committee on the State of the Republic make out a bill of grievances; let it be sent by the Governor to those faithless States, and if reason and argument shall be tried in vain-all shall fail to induce them to return to their constitutional obligations, I would be for retaliatory measures, such as the Governor has suggested to you. This mode of resistance in the Union is in our power. It might be effectual, and if in the last resort we would be justified in the eyes

of nations, not only in separating from them. but by using force. (Some one said the argument was already Mr. Stephens continued. Some friend says that the argument is already exhausted. No. my friend, it is not. You have never called the attention of the Legislature of those States to this subject, that I am aware of. Nothing has ever been done before this year. The attention of our own people has been called to the subject larely. Now then my recommendation to you would be this. In view of all these questions

of difficulty, I-t a convention of the people of Georgia be called, to which they may be all referred. Let the sovereignty of the people speak. Some taink that the election of Mr. Lincoln is cause sufficient to dissolve the Union. Some think those other grievances

and even the groceries; for the people in this country, whether at the cross roads or the groceries, whether in cottages or palaces, are all equal, and they are the sovereigns in this country. Sovereignly is not in the Legislature. We, the people, are the sovereigns. I am one of them and have a right to be heard and so has any other citizen of the State. You legislators, I speak it respectfully, are but our servants. You are the servants of the people and not their masters. Power resides with the people in this country. The great difference between our country and all others, such as France and England and Ireland, is that here there and even the groceries; for the people in lost. - Cin. Enquirer, 22d. tions are but the channels through which the

this matter ought to be referred. mer suny, where Pericles spoke; it is in nature of the same old Greece; but it is living Greece no more. [Applause.] Descendants of the same people inhabit the country; yet what is the reason of this mighty difference! did not reccommend reprisals until he had In the midst of present degradation we see treated with France and got her to promise to the glorious fragments of ancient works of make indemnification, and it was only on her art—temples with ornaments and inscriptions that excite wonder and admiration— isod that he recommended reprisals. It was

I do think therefore that it would be best

poke-upon them all Ichabod is written-heir glory has departed.

Why is this so? I answer, their instituions have been destroyed. These were but judgment to give us our rights. Then if rea-

For the Nashville Patriot.

A Suggestion, That Tennessee in connection with the other slave States, that do not consider the mere election of Mr. Lincoln sufficient cause for disunion, especially the border States whose interests will be most endangered by disunion, call upor the President to enforce ty in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, the laws, North and South, giving him an assurance that they will sustain him in the performance of his duty.

That he issue his proclamation, avowing this determination, in temperate and conciliatory but decided language, and follow it too readily yield to this temptation-do so. up with immediate and vigorous measures, to punish the more recent violations of the fugitive slave laws in the Northern States, Hew Advertisements. led to believe that their condition would be using as much force as may be necessary for this purpose. The effect of this course would be, to show

that the personal liberty bills of the North, are regarded as nullities, and thus to remove one cause of dissatisfaction at the South; and to encourage the friends of the Union, North and South, and discourage its enemies. It is boped that this exhibition of power

and united and impartial sentiment will meet with general acquiescence; but if blood has peaceful, prosperous and happy—instead of becoming Gods, we will become demons and to be shed, it will be a governmental necessity, at no distant day commence cutting one an- justifiable by the immense interest at stake, others' throats. Tois is my apprehension. and will, it is hoped, end the absurdities of Northern nullification and Southern seces-ARISTIDES. Nov. 24, 1860.

Vote of Tennessee. [OFFICIAL.] EAST TENNESSEE.

225 566 982 21,496 23,102 22,320 18,904 MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

883 116 378 701 763 1587 2223 1255 25.891 28,106 29,006 34,452 WEST TENNESSEE.

18,686 16,884 18,384 11,697 68,842 69,710 65,053 65,053

*Votes in this election with Davidson, Robertson and †Voted in the Governor's election with Bledsoe.

Missouri Election. Although Douglas has carried Missouri by some four hundred majority, yet its electoral vote may be cast for Bell. The votes must are sufficient to dissolve the same, and that be counted to-day, and the official result deand ought thus to act. I have no hesitancy made the return within the fifteen days directin saying that the Legislature is not the ed by law; and the Secretary of State, who is proper body to sever our Federal relations, if that necessity should arise. as he is directed by law to do. In this way upon the present aspect of affairs—of course it is not implied, or to be expected that the convention thus called would possess any authority to bind the State in any final emerging and the state in the course and to take this course not to wait to hear from the cross roads and groceries. I say to you. you have no power so to act. You must refer this question to the people, and you must
wait to hear from the men at the cross roads

with the cross roads bets made against that proposition have been

the Creator; uneducated and uncivilized man and England and Ireland, is that here there sippi and Missouri Railroad Company has al-

Daniel Coyne, a native of New York,

Royal Havana Lottery.

136, 1365, 8, 61, 7, 173, 9,055, 9,21, 9,273, 11,883, 12, 213, 12,673, 12,886, 14,853, 14,572, 14,743, 15,844, 16,676, 17,047, 17,432, 18,282, 18,639, 19,419,548, 20,605, 20,982, 21,021, 21,167, 21,234, 22,230, 22,744, 23,270, 23,736, 23,751, 24,318, 2,214, 26,279, 26,887, 27,880, 28,298, 28,387, 28,688, 28,796, 27,440

The next drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take Holloway's Pills and Ointment .-

tissues. These medicines have rendered this disease a less formidable scourge than formerly. It has been contestably proved that in Scrofulous affections they have effected thousands of cures. Sold everywhere. Read the following, from Dr. Leeper, an ol esident of Stark county, for many years, the most

NAVARRE, STARE Co., Ohio, June 21st, 1858. Semetime since, I received a lot of Dr. Richard Semetime since, i received a tot of the Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters to sell on commission. They are all sold, and your further supply of three dozen bottles just received. It ink I shall need more soon, as they are in good demand and righly praised by sufferrs from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint novl-dawaw JAMES L. LEEPER, M. D. 27 The best and safest, as well as the chea

ominent physician and druggist of the place;

ethod of curing all humors and shronic complaint is to use Dr S. A. Weaver's never failing remedies, which are advertised in another column. Try them | ney General Black was his law student. and you will say so too. From the evidence we have seen in their favor we know they must be valuable

We take pleasure in calling attention to the med ines advertised in our paper by J. N. Harris & Co., of Incinnati. Perry Davis' Pain Killer is well known to the public, and needs no recommendation from us, as its good qualities in all cases have been generally tested. The herry Wine Bitters, in cases of dyspepsia jaundice, iver complaints, and in all cases where a tonic is necessary is highly recommended. Dr. Weaver's Syrup an 1 (erate are desirable remedies in cases arising from an impure state of the blood. The combined use of the two is said to result favorable in all cases. In the above list may be found a panacea for all diseases; try them .- Manston Star, Feb. 15th, 1860, Manston, Juneau Co., Wis.

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries

TERRASS BROTHERS ON Thursday morning next 29th inst., we will sell 50 hhds New Crop Sugar, 200 boxes Brandy,

100 bbls N. Y. Coffee, do 100 bbls Rye Whisky, 100 " Pow'd Crushed do 100 " Bourbon do 100 " Molasses, 25 " White do 100 half bbls do 25 " Robertson Co. do Robertson Co. do
Old Reserve do
A.M. Brandy & Gin 25 " White Fish 10 "S.M. Wine, 10 "Ginger Brandy, 100 doz B. ooms, 100,000 Segars, 100 boxes Star Candles. 20 cases Sardines 50 "Candy, asso 50 "Oysters, 100 "Fire Craker 100 "Schnapps, 10 bbls assorted Nuts Candy, assorted, 100 boxes Giassware, 50 "Soap, 25 "Pickles, Oysters, Fire Crakers,

Georgia Western Railroad. THE THE THE THE THE

Together with many other articles.

OFFICE GEORGIA WESTERN RAILEGAD Co. Atlanta, Nov. 17th, 1860. A Ta meeting of the Board of Directors, held t Resolved, That taking into consideration the three stringency in the money market, the Board of Directors deem it prudent to postpone the proposed letting of contracts on the Georgia Western Railroad until March or April next, of which due notice wil given.

Resolved, That an instalment of one dollar per share be called in, payable on the first day of December next at the office of the Company in Atlanta, in lieu of the ten per cent, called in, payable at the af and place.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed:

continue in service the corps of Assistant Engineers, it order to prepare the whole work for letting between Atlanta and the Western terminus. W. P. ORME, De Forest, Armstrong & Co., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane St , N. Y.

W OULD notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns. The Wamsutta Prints,

The Amoskeag. New Print, which excels every Print in the Country or perfection of exceution and design in full Madde colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in the marks and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

REGULAR 1861.

Nashville and Cincinnati Packet. THE FINE STEAMER CLIPPER, OM. BRUCE, Captain, JOHN T. HOPKINS, Clerk THE steamer CLIPPER has entered, as a regular packet, between this city and all intermediate ports and Cincinnati, and will continue during the e-tire season. Having superior accommodations for Passengers, she offers every inducement for the sa and speedy conveyance of the traveling public. The utmost attention will be paid to the interest of all ship

NASHVILLE & NEW ORLEANS Regular Packets.

H. H. HARRISON, Agent.

The good and reliable Steamers RED ROVER, STRONG, Master, JAMES WOODS, Boyn, Master. JAMES JOHNSON, JOHNSON, Master.

W II.f. make regular trips in the Nashville and New Orleans Trade throughout the Season. These Boats are in the order, and offer superior inducements o the traveling and shipping public. For Freight o A. HAMILTON, Agent. \$3,000,000 in Gold:

Pike's Peak and the Golden City

Missouri.

Illinois, lowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New Mexico, California and Utah Territory, WILL please take notice that the first class passenger steamers

C. E. HILLMAN, CORBITT, Master, Leaves here every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, connecting at Cairo with Illinois Central Railroad, and at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lunes to all AND on every SATURDAY, the famous and fleet packet B. M. RUNYAN, MILLER, Master, Leaves this port, connecting as above.

This Route for all persons going West is the cheapes and most expeditious. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

A. HAMILTON, Agent.

Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad Nashville to Clarksville, Hopkınsville, Russellville, &c. CHANGE OF TIME,

frains run daily, Sundays excepted,

GOING NORTH. Leave Nashville at 6:45 A M and 1:15 P. M. GOING SOUTH Leave State Line at 7 A. M., and 4.30 F. M. Arrive at Nashville 10:5 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Arrive at Nashville 10:5 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

The morning train from Nashville connects at Tait;
Station, near State line, with Slaughter & Co.'s dai y
line of four horse coaches for Hopkinsville, Ky., via
Trenton, Pembrake, &c.

From Hopkinsville stages leave for Columbus, Ky.,
Paducah, Smithland, Eddyville and Henderson.

The Evening train from Nashville makes close connection at State Line with train of Memphis Branch
Rallroad to Russeitville, Bowling Green. &c.

Fare from Nashville to Henderson \$4.50.

By Telegraph.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- Gen. Harney tele

osition of the President is reported be, that though the South has just cause complaint, no State is justified in secession or revolution till every constitutional measure has been exhausted; and no State has a right to commit acts tending to precipitate other States into a disruption of the

It is apprehended that the secession ques-tion will have to be practically dealt with. From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 24 .- The military companies met last night. Gov. Stewart gave them orders to pro-ceed to the Fort Smith frontiers. Some outsiders also enrolled.

The brigade, numbering 600, leaves to

morrow morning for the scene of disturbance.

WARSAW, Mo , Nov. 22 .- Judge Williams, the United States District Judge of Southern Kansas, arrived in town to-night. A meeting of the citizens was immediately called, and Judge Williams delivered a calm and cool statement of affairs in the Territory. He has been for 26 years a presiding Judge on the borders of civilization. He is an old man with snow white locks and fine appearance, formerly of Pennsylvania; and Attor-Judge Williams said that since Saturday night be had been in the saddle. He came to warn Missouri of the approaching danger. Southern Kansas bad been delivered over to Abolition outrages, under Montgomery and others. For three and a half years he had been presiding Judge there and endeavoring to maintain the supremacy of the laws and to that end had used his efforts on and off the bench faithfully, notwithstanding the evidence of marauders and lawles men wh were there. For that purpose only he had organized and held courts in all the counties of this district. These marauders and murderers are sustained by men who procure means from the States under the pretence of aiding the sufferers of Kunsas, but appropri ate them to carry out their designs of rebel-lien against law. They are the same who procured the passage of the amnesty and other indulgencies under the promise that they would maintain the laws and preserve ually to prepare for the accomplish

order in Southern Kansas; but this has only proved a respite to enable them more effecttheir designs. A messenger of undoubted veracity had arrived, stating that on yesterday nearly one hundred men had entered Missouri fully armed, and passed down the Osage river to Ball's Mill, twenty miles over the line, with four pegroes, proceeding in advance with coils of rope, &c., all armed. The Judge then made the same statements in substance as had been previously telegraphed, and closed by urging the people not to go into Kansas, but to protect themselves within their own line, and to send aid to the border counties at once, as they are at the mercy of these outlaws.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—An immense meeting irrespective of party, was held at the Odd-Fellows Hall last night. Great speeches were made. Rights Association," is formed to promote oncert of action amongst the Southern States, and organize Minute Men and volunteer companies throughout the State.
Walter Cox & Co., and Fellows & Co., Co ton factors, failed yesterday.

Foreign. NEW YORK, Nov. 24 .-- The deed for the annexation of the two Sicilies to Sardinia has been drawn up.
Victor Emanuel was enthusiastically re eived at Naples. The investure of Gaeta on the land sid

The departure of the King is imminent. The commander of Gaeta is negotiating with Fanti for the evacuation of the fortress. LONDON .- At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Persigney spoke for a Diplomatic corps in a friendly and cerdial speech. A Cotton Company is forming at Manches ter with 100,000 pounds capital. The Banks disconfited yesterday from six o eight millions dollars.

The slave trade is reported brisk. The American vessels Lauretta and Buck ye sailed from the coast of Africa, on the 29th of September with cargoes of slaves.

Arrived. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24 .- The steamer Tenessee from Vera Cruz the 21st has arrived The capture of Guadalajara is confirmed 7,000 men are expected in Morilin, to march with the Liberals on Mexico. The British Legation at the city of Mexico was sacked, and a million dollars belonging to British bond helders taken. There is great excitement throughout the country.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Nov. 24 .- The Farmers' Exchange Bank has suspended. Suspension Legalized.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24 .- The suspension of the Banks has been legalized by the legis-Boston, Nov. 24 .- Financial matters ar

River News. Louisville, Nov. 24 - The river is falling. with 6 feet 3 inches water in the Canal.

Snow Storm. Oswego, Nov. 24 .- A terrible westerly gale with snow is prevailing on Lake Or

Markets by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—There was heavy firost this morning. Cotton steady, sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling 101@ 104. Corn 65@70. Sterling exchange 1@ 14 promium. New York sight exchang par CINCINNATI, Nov. 24 .- The money market

is unsettled and tight. Whisky 15. Flour, sales unimportant. Corn duil 29@32. Mess pork \$15 00@15 50. Lard 94@10. New York, Nov. 24 .- Cotton dull, prices irregular, sales 2,000 bales. Middling uplan 105 Flour steady, sales 5,000 bbls. \$4 75 @4 90. Corn steady, sales 3,900 bnshels 64 (268. Mess Pork steady, sales 960 bbls, \$16 75. Lard dult, sales 100 bbls. 10(2) 102. Stocks unsettled. Sterling exchange 3@4 per cent premium

The new Bunk arrangements are working Jacob Little has resumed his seat

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Great Sale of Ladies' Rich Furs. ON Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 27th and 28th, Benj. F. shields & Co., will expose to the highest bidder, for cash, decidedly the I reest and most beautiful assortment of Rich Furs ever offered at auction in this city. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend. Sale to commune at 100 clock.

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L Fashion, for December, just received by GODEY'S Lady's Book, for December, just receive GREEN & CO. PETERSON'S Ladies National Magazine, for December, just received by GREEN & CO.

Magazines for December.

GREEN & CO.

No. 6 Union street. For December. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for December.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for December. Just received and for sale by JOHN YORK & CO.

Amusements.

NASHVILLE THEATRE

Re-appearance of the favorite Tragedian, MR. WAL-TER KEEBLE, the charming Actress and Vocalist, MISS MARION MACANTHY, and the eminent Comedian, MR. F. A. VINCENT.

Monday Ev'g. Nov. 26, 1860, RICHELIEU

Did von ever send vour Wife to Murfreesbor).

DOUGLASS HALL

SIXTEEN PERFORMERS, UNEQUALLED AND INCOM PARABLE. POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY donday, Tuesday, Wendesday and Thursday Evenings. Nov. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th

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Troupe. Will give Four Grand Ethiopian Concerts at the above fall, previous to their departure for the South and the sland of Cuba, introducing each evening an entirely sew selection of acts selected from the gems of Ethioplan Minstrelsy.

2 Grand Serenade each evening in front of the fall, previous to opening the doors, by the New Or-sans and Metropolitan Troupe's Brass Band, led by Mr.

arter to 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 50 cents. CHAS. H. I CPREZ Manager and Business Agen

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL. BRILLIANT SUCCESS-5 DAYS LONGER, ommencing Monday night, November 26th. Monday night, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

D. C. LA RUEZS Wonderful Panopticon; OR LIPE-MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIP The War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion. The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of Eighty Thousand Moving and acting models of Men, Horse and Animals.

It is not a Panorama, painted on a lew hundred feet of flat canvas, but is a startling and faithful representation of actual occurrences, re-enacted with bewildering accuracy, my mechanical models, endowed by genius with the correct motion and impassioned wo lition of life. It is the most complete and expensive compend of art ever exhibited. ompend of art ever exhibited.

Exhibition every night at 14 before 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Afternoon exhibition Friday Ar Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

> Chancery Sales. David M. Allen's House and Lot.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at
Nashville in the case of R. W. Shaffer vs. David
M. Allen and others, I will offer at public sale, at my
office, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 15th day
of December, 1860, the House and Lot of Pavid M.
Allen, on the western side of Vine street, outbook Broad street. Lot 45 feet by 165, and being the same bought of Henry Blood.

TERMS.—1, 2 and 3 years' credit from day of sale with interest, and sale without redemption. Security required and tien retained.

J. E. GLEAVES.

Fire Slaves at Chancery Sale. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nushville, in the case of alix 6 McKay vs. Lowis Craig and others, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House, in Nashville on Monday, 10th Decem-ber, 1880, Five Slaves, Eliza, Alice, Martin, Betty Ann-and infant could of Eliza, its name not known. TERM —Six months credit, purchasers to give notes with two approved securities. Such of the children as are under ten years of age will be sold with their mother, the woman Filza J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. nov 20. td.

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DISSOLUTION. THE firm of BLACKMAN & GILLE-PIE, Boot, Shoe and Trunk Dealers, South-west corner of the Square and Market street is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Geo. L. Gillespie retiring. All those indebted to the old firm are requested to come forward and close their accounts with F. H. Blackman, who alone is au-thorized to settle. F. H. Blackman, GEO. L. GHLESPIE,

In retiring from the firm of Blackman & Gillespie the undersigned returns his cordial thanks for the lib-eral patronage bestowed, and earnestly requests a con-tinuances of the same for his friend and successor. NASHVILLE, TENN.

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nov23-11

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